



DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A N N U A L      R E P O R T

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1941

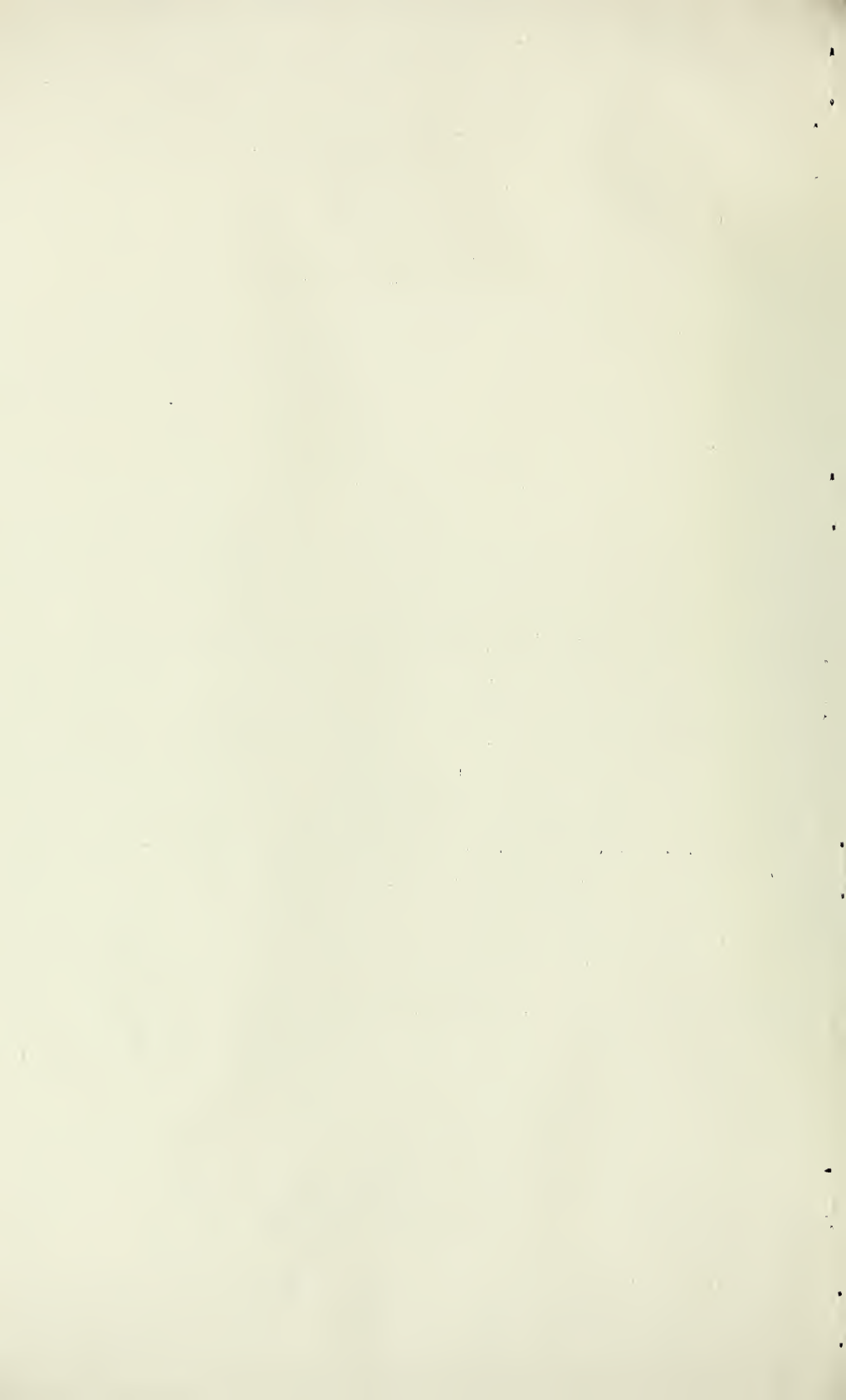
by

W. M. ASH,

M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Vict.),

County Medical Officer of Health.

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To

The Chairman and Members of the  
Derbyshire County Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Fifty-second Annual Report on the health of the County of Derby.

The Ministry of Health intimated in 1940 that during the period of the war Annual Reports should be curtailed, that many items which usually appear should be entirely omitted and that those that are retained should be dealt with as briefly as possible, except in the cases of certain items which were specified as being particularly required. I have endeavoured to comply with that direction. However, the usual records are being kept and, as requested by the Ministry, are being preserved for record purposes and possibly for publication after the war.

There is also, of course, another consideration and this has been pointed out by the Ministry this year, namely that certain matters should not be published on the grounds of national security and, for this reason, you will notice that the usual tables of local populations and any figures which would enable such populations to be estimated for any particular area have been omitted. At the special request of the Ministry, County Medical Officers have been asked to quote total figures for the County area and, where local figures are mentioned at all, the figures have been restricted to rates. Further, it should also be noted that no mention has been made of activities in connection with any important developments such as extensions to water supplies, sewage or other utility undertakings for similar reasons.

Last year you will remember, I had to report an increase in the infantile mortality rate. I am pleased to be able to say that in 1941 this has been reduced considerably, from 55.43 to 51.04 per 1,000 births, and I think the explanation of the probable cause which I set out fully last year for the increase for that year is the correct one. Anyway I am glad to be able to report this reduction, particularly when the reduction brings the figure to one of the best we have had for many years, except the outstandingly low figure for the year 1939. In fact, apart from that year it is the lowest figure we have ever recorded and is now considerably below the rate for England and Wales generally, which has gone up from 55.0 to 59.0 whilst the figure for this County, as I have already stated, has dropped from 55.43 to 51.04.

A great deal has been said in the Press about the increase in the incidence of tuberculosis throughout the Country and in the body of this Report I have commented upon the position in this County. I need here merely say that the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has not increased although the number of cases notified has. This is probably due, in part at least, to the large number of people who come up for medical examination for one reason or another who would not, apart from war conditions, have been so examined. I think, therefore, from our present information

it may prove wrong to assume that there is an actual increase in pulmonary tuberculosis, but rather that there is improved ascertainment.

With regard to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there has been a considerable increase in incidence and also an increase in the death rate during the year. This increase of incidence is most marked in children of school age, particularly those between the ages of five and ten years. On one year's figures for one County it is, perhaps, unwise to attempt to draw any concrete conclusion or to say that there is any relation between the two facts that milk, which is a common vehicle for the spread of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, is being drunk in large and increasing quantities by school children and that the increase in non-pulmonary tuberculosis is in the same group of children. To say that they are related is more than I am prepared to do, but it certainly appears that there may be some relationship and if there is a general increase throughout the Country then every step should be taken to investigate and, if possible, eradicate the cause of the increase.

As on previous occasions I am refraining from making any comment on the A.R.P. Services, although this entails an enormous amount of work, further than to express publicly my appreciation of the work of the volunteers in my branch of the Service who for three years have manned the First Aid Services day and night and have acted with promptitude and efficiency whenever called upon.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. ASH

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Offices,  
St. Mary's Gate,  
Derby.

September, 1942.

Table 1.

DEATH RATE FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES & ALL CAUSES, BIRTH RATE  
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE WHOLE COUNTY DURING THE LAST FIFTY-ONE YEARS.

YEAR	Death Rates per 1,000 of Population							Death Rate from all Causes	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria & Membranous Group	Typhoidal Fevers	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Seven Principal Zymotics		
1891 to 1900	.028 .012	.16 .15	.17 .27	.16 .18	.43 .39	.30 .36	*.58 .71	1.87 2.14	33.7 29.9	147 153
1901 to 1910	.004 .016	.10 .10	.16 .17	.08 .10	.26 .30	.24 .27	.58 .77	1.58 1.50	28.5 27.1	126 128
1911 to 1920	-- --	.04 .04	.16 .14	.03 .03	.24 .27	.16 .18	.40 .51	1.03 1.17	24.07 21.90	99 100
1921 to 1930	-- --	.02 .02	.07 .08	.01 .01	.07 .11	.10 .11	1.12 1.15	.39 .48	19.73 18.36	70.7 71.7
1931 to 1940	-- --	.01 .01	.07 .07	.004 .003	.03 .04	.04 .04	.05 .08	.20 .24	15.71 14.93	56.7 58.6
Urban Districts	--	.003	.023	.00	.009	.064	.04	.14	15.25	50.44
Rural Districts	--	.00	.046	.00	.013	.049	.075	.183	15.86	51.67
WHOLE COUNTY	--	.001	.034	.00	.011	.057	.057	.16	15.58	51.04
England & Wales	--	.00	.07	.00	.03	.06	.07	.23	14.2	59.0

\* Since 1901 the Deaths from Enteritis, etc. are included. † Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age only.





C O U N T Y    o f    D E R B Y

Year ending 31st December, 1941

Table giving Birth Rate and Death Rate from several causes, in each of the SANITARY Districts of the County.

SANITARY DISTRICTS (Urban)	ANNUAL RATES per 1,000 of ESTIMATED POPULATION					INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years)	Phthisis Death Rate	
ALFRETON	16.52	11.22	.19	.05	.05	40.00
ASHBOURNE	14.39	9.98	.19	.00	.19	49.38
BAKEWELL	11.44	12.32	.00	.00	.00	71.42
BELPER	12.70	11.15	.13	.00	.34	67.71
BOLSOVER	19.33	10.49	.00	.00	.51	21.74
BUXTON (Boro')	14.13	11.51	.09	.00	.15	47.62
CHESTERFIELD (Boro')	15.50	10.34	.19	.05	.51	51.59
CLAY CROSS	16.92	13.51	.26	.00	.39	67.67
DRONFIELD	16.13	13.80	.44	.00	.00	80.37
GLOSSOP (Boro')	12.05	14.91	.00	.00	.38	38.63
HEANOR	16.87	9.54	.09	.00	.39	20.94
ILKESTON (Boro')	15.49	11.93	.29	.17	.53	70.36
LONG Eaton	15.47	11.28	.15	.08	.42	55.56
M.TLOCK	14.92	12.15	.11	.11	.28	54.94
NEW MILLS	13.37	13.14	.00	.00	.24	43.10
RIPLEY	15.09	10.44	.00	.00	.50	46.76
STAVELEY	17.36	8.59	.06	.00	.37	45.61
SWADLINCOTE	14.78	10.64	.19	.05	.19	54.49
WHALEY BRIDGE	12.27	12.64	.00	.00	.55	29.85
WIRKSWORTH	17.71	16.25	.00	.00	.64	83.34
URBAN DISTRICTS	15.25	11.28	.14	.04	.37	50.44





## C O U N T Y      o f      D E R B Y

Year ending 31st December, 1941.

Table Giving Birth Rate and Death Rate from several causes, in each of the SANITARY Districts of the County.

SANITARY DISTRICTS (Rural)	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 of ESTIMATED POPULATION					INFANTILE DEATH RATE per 1,000 BIRTHS
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Death Rate Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years)	Phthisis Death Rate	Respira- tory Death Rate
ASHBOURNE	12.76	11.13	.17	.09	.26	1.28
BAKEWELL	13.12	12.44	.15	.05	.19	1.46
BELPER	13.25	11.31	.11	.11	.22	.88
BLACKWELL	13.57	9.79	.26	.07	.31	1.05
CHAPEL-en-le-FRITH	11.85	11.65	.09	.00	.43	1.73
CHESTERFIELD	17.99	10.96	.15	.04	.32	1.18
CLOWNE	16.17	9.89	.27	.05	.43	1.19
REPTON	13.89	9.42	.30	.07	.27	.97
SHARDLOW	16.88	9.91	.16	.14	.47	1.20
RURAL DISTRICTS	15.96	10.55	.18	.07	.34	1.18
URBAN DISTRICTS	15.25	11.28	.14	.04	.37	1.42
WHOLE COUNTY	15.58	10.93	.16	.06	.35	1.31
						85.52
						46.59
						70.08
						55.00
						30.65
						46.18
						64.31
						25.70
						57.85
						51.67
						50.44
						51.04



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REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE  
FOR THE YEAR 1941

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area and Population

The Administrative County of Derby comprises 29 Sanitary Districts, 4 of which are Municipal Boroughs, 16 Urban Districts and 9 Rural Districts.

The County has an area of 635,454 acres, 98,038 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 537,416 in Rural Districts.

The population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1941 is 646,790, 341,530 in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts and 305,260 in Rural Districts.

Rateable Value

The rateable value of the Administrative County in April 1941, for County Rate purposes was £3,393,486 and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £12,969.

Physical Features and Chief Occupations

The main industries which give the people of this county occupation are coal mining carried on in the East and North-East and in a small area in the South-Western portion of the county, and agriculture, particularly in the Western and Central parts of the County. The staple industries in the extreme North-Western area adjoining Lancashire are those connected with the cotton-trade, whilst in the South-Eastern area adjoining Nottinghamshire the hosiery and lace trade provides the chief occupation. In this area too, artificial silk manufactories absorb an appreciable portion of the population.

In the Northern and North-Central areas the chief industries are quarrying, limestone crushing and lime burning, working and dressing millstone grit, and silica brick making. A number of these industries come under the heading of "Refractories Industries", some of which are known to be pre-disposed to pulmonary disease. In the extreme South-Western portion of the County, pottery manufacture is one of the prominent industries.

## VITAL STATISTICS

The Vital Statistics relating to each District in the County for the year under review are given in Table II. On the instructions of the Ministry and for the purposes of security rates per thousand only are shown. The following are extracts from these statistics:-

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	(Legitimate ... ..)	5,078	4,002	9,680
	(Illegitimate ... ..)	216	182	398
		<hr/> 5,294	<hr/> 4,784	<hr/> 10,078

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	15.58
Number of Still Births ... ..	386
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 (total live and still births ... ..)	35.97
Number of Deaths ... ..	7,074
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...	10.93

### Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Causes:-

	<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live and still Births</u>
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis ... ..	5	.46
Other Maternal causes ... ..	23	2.14
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 2.60

### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	51.04
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	51.09
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	50.00

<u>No. of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of estimated population</u>
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### Deaths and Death Rate from:-

Cancer (all ages)	953	1.47
Measles (all ages)	7	.011
Whooping Cough (all ages)	37	.057
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	37	.057

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 51.04 per 1,000 live births compared with 55.43 in 1940 and 47.43 in 1939.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

During the year 31,823 bacteriological examinations were made at the County Laboratory, compared with 30,464 in the previous year.

## VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

The number of new cases attending the Venereal Diseases Centres during the year 1941 and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows:-

TABLE III.

	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Soft Chancre and Non-V.D.	Total
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	3	2	6
Burton-on-Trent ...	6	8	-	14
Chesterfield ...	25	40	107	172
Derby ...	38	60	140	238
Mansfield ...	4	9	14	27
Nottingham ..	4	16	19	39
Salford ...	-	-	2	2
Stockport ...	4	1	6	11
	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 290	<hr/> 509

This total of 509 compares with 476 reported from the same Clinics for the previous year. The number of non-venereal cases attending has increased from 237 to 290 and the number of cases actually suffering from venereal diseases has decreased from 239 to 219.

## MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 - 1936.

Number of Midwives. At the end of 1941 there were 224 midwives on the County Roll. 65 were midwives in independent practice, 72 were District Nurse Midwives, 32 were midwives practising in institutions, and 55 were County Midwives. All these midwives held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. In the case of the County Midwives 26 also held the State Registered Nurses certificate.

The following changes took place during the year:-

Midwives whose names were voluntarily removed from the Roll ...	Nil
No. of midwives who left the County, of whom 10 were District Nurse-Midwives ..	18
No. of new midwives enrolled ..	25

Records received. The following Table gives the records received, the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the practice of midwives only, and all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, whether in the practice of doctors or midwives, with the corresponding figures for previous years:-

TABLE IV

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Records received							
Medical Help ... ..	2010	1998	2097	2249	2041	2108	2099
Still Births ... ..	149	138	162	126	119	154	121
Deaths of Children..	92	83	102	97	79	116	91
Deaths of Mothers...	2	2	6	3	2	5	3
Laying out the Dead ...	68	59	60	60	33	49	33
Liability to be a source of infection ... ..	130	124	141	174	164	201	180
Notification of artificial feeding (within 14 days)	140	150	181	181	129	135	159
Puerperal Fever -							
Midwives' Cases .. ...	13	9	7	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia -							
Midwives' Cases .. ...	23	33	39	41	44	34	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum -							
ALL CASES ... ..	35	32	35	29	26	17	24

Inspections made.

Inspection forms marked "Good" ... ..	63
" " " "Satisfactory" ... ..	655
" " " "Indifferent" ... ..	18
" " " "Bad" ... ..	-
No. of other inspections and visits ... ..	779
No. of midwives out when visited ... ..	690

Total 2205

Puerperal Pyrexia - The total number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified to me during the year 1941 was 76 and the case rate per 1,000 births was 7.85.

As Chesterfield Borough is the Local Supervising Authority their figures were not included when calculating the above.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum - The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year 1941 and the results of treatment are set out in the following Table:-

Notified	Cases at Home	Treated in Hospital	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	No. of Deaths
24	12	12	23	-	-	1

Maternal Mortality - The maternal mortality rate for the County (excluding the Borough of Chesterfield) for the year 1941 was 2.57 per thousand births.



## WILLERSLEY CASTLE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

The Ministry of Health asked the County Council to requisition Willersley Castle and establish there an Emergency Maternity Hospital for the reception of evacuees from London who are expectant mothers. The premises were requisitioned towards the end of 1940 and, after being adapted for the purposes of a Maternity Home, were opened on the 25th November, 1940, the first party of mothers being received on December 3rd 1940.

Since that date patients have continued to arrive in organised parties from London every week; they are billeted at Wirksworth, where they receive ante-natal examination on arrival, and subsequently attend an ante-natal clinic at the Castle, to which they are transferred as in-patients when the confinement is expected.

The staff consists of a Sister in Charge, Sister Tutor, 6 to 7 staff midwives, 15 - 28 pupil midwives, and domestic and clerical staff. The nursing and midwifery staff were transferred from the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital at Clapton, London, as Willersley Castle has taken over much of the work previously done by that hospital.

The Home was originally started for 50 beds but it was subsequently found that to avoid overcrowding it would be necessary to run the Home on the basis of a 44-bed hospital. One of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers, Dr. Jean Forbes, was instructed to live at the Home and to undertake clinical charge of the cases and for this purpose she was relieved of some of her outside work.

During the year of this Report 722 patients were admitted - 704 were evacuees in organised parties from London and 18 were other evacuees or Derbyshire residents. Now the number of evacuees arriving is so great that to avoid overcrowding it has been found essential to stop the admission of other than evacuees, which was the original intention of the Home, but, in view of the shortage of maternity beds in the County, it had been hoped that it would be possible to admit some Derbyshire cases.

At the time of writing this Report - late in 1942 - one can only describe the position in regard to maternity beds for our own people in this County as critical. Urgent steps are being taken to find further accommodation but this is not so simple as it sounds on account of the lack of midwives, for a Maternity Home without midwives, of course, is useless.



## MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER

### FIVE YEARS OF AGE

There is available for children coming within the scope of the M. & C.W. Committee, the treatment of minor ailments, ear, nose and throat conditions, eye conditions, dental conditions, and orthopaedic treatment for both in-patients and out-patients, the in-patients being treated at Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

The number of children coming for such treatment during the year 1941 was as follows:-

Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	...	...	76
Eye conditions	...	...	...	...	...	51
Dental conditions..	...	...	...	...	...	687
Orthopaedic Treatment:-						
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	23
					(plus 2 from other authorities)	
Out-patients	..	...	...	...	...	370
					(plus 10 evacuees)	

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County comprises the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the four boroughs, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston. At the end of 1941 there were 54 Centres, 21 in Urban Districts and 33 in Rural Districts. Most of the Centres are under the supervision of a doctor and a Health Visitor is in attendance at each session.

Ante-Natal Scheme - The following are the number of sessions and attendances at the 15 Ante-Natal Clinics during 1941 :-

Half-day Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	761
First Visits	...	...	...	...	2,828	
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	8,728	
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	177	11,733

### Auxiliary Treatment Centres

Chesterfield and Derby

Half-day sessions	...	...	...	...	...	50
First Visits	...	...	...	...	35	
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	124	
P.N. Visits	...	...	...	...	11	170

Child Life Protection. There were 56 children and 53 Foster parents on the register at the end of 1941.

## DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING

### MOTHERS.

Number of	cases treated	...	...	...	...	184
"	" extractions	...	...	...	...	1,485
"	" conservations	...	...	...	...	130
"	" scaling treatments	...	...	...	...	91
"	" dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	204

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

21 licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and 1,021 for the production of Accredited Milk were in force at the end of the year.

2 new licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and 53 new licences for the production of Accredited Milk were granted during the year.

1 Accredited Milk licence was revoked during 1941.

### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,

#### AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The number of milk samples examined in the County Laboratory during the year 1941 is set out below :-

Milk samples examined...	...	...	...	...	499
Milk samples found positive on inoculation	...	...	...	...	58
Milk samples found negative on inoculation	...	...	...	...	441

# MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

The Mental Deficiency Acts in this County are administered by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee.

New Orders. During the year, 26 cases were placed on Order and dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Admitted to Certified Institutions	14	12	26
Placed under Guardianship ... ..	-	-	-
	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>

Supervision. On December 31st, 1941, 1,453 cases were under supervision at home as shown in the following Table:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Statutory Supervision ... ..	306	293	599
Supervision ... ..	419	386	805
On licence from institutions ... ..	14	28	42
Under Guardianship... ..	2	5	7
	<u>741</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>1,453</u>

Notifications by Local Education Authorities. During the year 1941, the following cases were notified by Local Education Authorities and dealt with as shown:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sent to Institutions by Order ...	4	-	4
Placed under Statutory Supervision	12	19	31
In "Places of Safety" ... ..	1	-	1
	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>36</u>

Cases in Institutions on December 31st, 1941 :-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
193	300	493

Makeney House Certified Institution. During the year 1941, 4 patients were admitted, one died, one was discharged from Order and two were transferred, one to Rampton State Institution and one to the County Mental Hospital. On December 31st, 1941, there were 86 patients on the books of the Institution.

Occupation Centres. The Occupation Centres are closed owing to transport difficulties in rural areas.

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME

This scheme consists of two main units, viz., Dispensary and Institutional. The Dispensary unit consists of 9 dispensaries and 10 orthopaedic clinics, which serve the whole of the administrative County. The Institutional unit consists of the following:-

Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield, (126 beds with 11 additional shelter beds available during the summer months) for the treatment of pulmonary cases.

Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, near Burton-on-Trent. (120 beds, approximately 80% of normal peace-time accommodation) for the treatment of non-pulmonary and orthopaedic cases. The remaining 20% of normal peace-time accommodation are E.M.S. beds the majority of which are now used for Service cases.

Tuberculosis Pavilion, Pennmore Hospital, Chesterfield. (14 beds for pulmonary cases).  
Closed on account of the war.

TABLE T.1.

### Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

	1940	1941
New Cases Reported:-		
Pulmonary	369	410
Non-pulmonary	158	223
	527	633
<u>Definite cases on Dispensary Registers on January 1st.</u>	1,957	2,011
<u>New cases and Contacts found to be definitely tuberculous:-</u>		
Pulmonary	242	249
Non-pulmonary	80	94
<u>No. of inward transfers and lost sight of Cases returned.</u>	35	60
<u>Cases written off Dispensary registers:-</u>		
Recovered:-		
Pulmonary	26	44
Non-pulmonary	38	42
Dead (all causes)	187	164
Removed to other areas etc.	52	58
<u>Definite cases on Dispensary Registers on 31st December</u>	2,011	2,106
<u>No. of attendances</u>	8,739	9,557

## DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM

Dr. A.N. Robertson, who had been Medical Superintendent of this Institution since 1922, resigned on account of ill health and left the service of the County Council in September, 1941.

Dr. H.P. Fernandes, who was the Senior Resident Assistant Medical Officer at this Institution, was appointed to the position of Medical Superintendent.

Towards the end of the year a house near the Sanatorium, 74, Whitecoates Lane, was offered for sale, and the County Council purchased and furnished it as married quarters for the Medical Superintendent.

The structural condition of the Institution, which was completed in 1914/15, and is only of a semi-permanent character, has been causing anxiety for some years, but as it was intended to provide beds for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis at a proposed County Hospital, only minor repairs have been undertaken. However, as the provision of such a Hospital is not now possible, and as repairs to the existing building became urgent, a renovation scheme was approved by the Council in 1941 and at the time of writing the work is in hand.

New laundry machinery has been installed at a contract price of £425 to replace worn out machinery which had been in constant use since the Sanatorium was opened.

### General Statistics

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Admissions ...	169	122	8	299
Discharges ...	162	109	21	292
Average number of beds occupied	---		127.3	
Average length of stay of the patients	---		161 days	
Average gain in weight of the patients	---		8lbs. 12 ozs.	

### BRETBY HALL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL

The number of patients treated during the year shows a great increase on that of any previous year. This was due to the fact that Service casualties and disabilities were admitted throughout the year. Three large rooms on the first floor of the Hall were converted early in the war for the reception of casualties, and these rooms were therefore available for the treatment of service patients. Ward V was also allocated for service patients. During the year there were in fact more Service patients admitted than civilian patients, the ratio being 285 Service to 208 civilians, and the total number of cases treated during the year was 248 more than in 1940.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in retaining staff, especially male staff and domestics, but owing to the increased exertion of those members of the staff who remained, at no time was the work of the hospital seriously hindered.

During the year 4 probationers passed the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council, and 5 obtained the Orthopaedic Nursing Certificate of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples.

TABLE B.1.

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of Patients in Hospital at midnight, Dec.31st. 1940:-						
Tubercular...	...	...	...	45	33	78
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	36	25	61
			Total	81	58	139
Admissions during 1941:-						
Tubercular...	...	...	...	64	47	111
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	333	49	382
			Total	397	96	493
No. of Patients treated during 1941:-						
Tubercular...	...	...	...	109	80	189
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	369	74	443
			Total	478	154	632
No. of Patients discharged during 1941:-						
Tubercular...	...	...	...	53	41	94
Non-Tubercular	...	...	...	329	62	391
			Total	482	103	485

The total number of patients operated on was 360 being 152 more than in 1940, and the number of patients X-rayed was 405 as compared with 302 in 1940.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

The total number of attendances at the clinics during 1941 was 7,665 as compared with 7,546 in 1940. There was, therefore, a slight increase in the work done, although Chesterfield Borough Clinic, which was served by the County Council's Orthopaedic Staff from its inception, was taken over in March, 1941, at the request of the Borough Council, by the staff at Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital. The reason for the change was that the Borough Council felt that, (owing to transport difficulties), Harlow Wood would be nearer than Bretby for those of their patients requiring hospital treatment.



## PENMORE PAVILION

On the outbreak of war in September 1939 this Pavilion was closed and owing to the impossibility of obtaining nursing staff it has not been re-opened.

## NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year under review, 633 (410 pulmonary and 223 non-pulmonary) new cases were reported, 568 being primary notifications, and 65 new cases coming to my knowledge otherwise than by notification. The case rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 0.98. Statements have appeared in the Press and elsewhere to the effect that there has been an increase in the incidence of this disease in the country, and an increase has occurred in this County where the number of new cases rose from 527 in 1940 to 633 in 1941, the highest since 1934 when the figure was 644. The figure for 1940, however, is low, particularly in the non-pulmonary group, and a truer picture can be obtained by comparing 1941 with the average for the last five years, viz: 1936 to 1940 inclusive. The details are as follows:-

	Average No. of New Cases 1936 - 1940.	No. of New Cases 1941.	Increase Actual. Percentage	
Pulmonary ...	372	410	38	10.2
Non-pulmonary ...	188	223	35	18.6
TOTAL	560	633	73	13.0

No doubt war conditions are largely responsible for the increase and it is interesting to note that an increase in the incidence of the disease occurred during and immediately after the last war.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1940 as recorded by the Registrar-General as attributable to tuberculosis was 295 (230 pulmonary and 65 non-pulmonary).

The death rates per 1,000 of the population are as follows:-

Pulmonary ...	...	.35
Non-pulmonary ...	...	.10
Total...	...	.45



### EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the year 420 patients were granted extra nourishment on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. This is a decrease of 40 as compared with the previous year.

Nursing of Bed-ridden Cases. During the year eight cases were visited by the district nurses, a total of 267 visits being made by them.

### SHELTERS

We continue to loan Open Air Shelters to suitable patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers.

Practically the whole of the old types of shelters which have been in use for so many years have now been disposed of and replaced at intervals by shelters of an improved design.

No. of shelters sold during the year	...	8
No. in use at the end of the year ..	...	35
No. in store at the end of the year	...	11
Sets of bed and bedding supplied	...	4
Shelters supplied but not in use	...	10
Shelters available for use at Institution		15
Shelters damaged beyond repair	...	Nil

### BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 and 1938.

At the end of 1941 there were 1,106 blind persons on the Register. Of these 567 were males and 539 females. 752 were in receipt of County relief, at a total cost of £32,504. The average amount of relief per case was 16/7d per week.

### TABLE VI

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS

#### DURING 1941

#### 1. Maternity and Child Welfare

##### (a) Ante-Natal Clinics:-

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	761
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##### Attendances:-

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	11,556	
Post-Natal	...	...	...	<u>177</u>	11,733

TABLE VI. (Contd.)

1. Maternity and Child Welfare (contd)

Auxiliary Treatment Centres:-

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	50
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Attendances:-

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	159	
Post-Natal	...	...	...	<u>11</u>	170

Visits to Homes:-

Expectant Mothers					
First Visits	...	...	1,346		
Subsequent Visits..	...	...	<u>939</u>		2,285

(b) Infants:-

First Visits	...	...	8,255		
Other visits (under 1 year)			21,941		
Visits to children (1-5 yrs)			<u>55,296</u>		85,492

(c) Infant Welfare Centres:-

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	2,562
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Attendances:-

Expectant Mothers	...	200		
Infants under 1 year	...	43,842		
Children over 1 year	...	<u>26,769</u>		70,811

(d) Child Life Protection Visits	..	...	...	459
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(e) Boarded-out Visits	...	...	...	829
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(f) Mothercraft:-	Number of Classes	...	...	61
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2. Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Number of sessions attended	...	...	...	954
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Number of visits to Homes	...	...	...	6,117
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3. Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	2,072
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4. School Nursing Service. In addition to the work set out in the above table every Health Visitor in this County is also a School Nurse and has continued to assist at School Medical Inspections at both elementary and secondary schools.

In addition to carrying out examinations and re-examinations of children in schools for verminous conditions, the School Nurses visited schools and homes to follow up cases under the scheme instituted in 1930 and attended at schools for such purposes as weighing and measuring children.

TABLE V

## CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1941

as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health

URBAN DISTRICTS	Tuberculosis		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Opth. Neon.	Enceph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary	Other									
ALFRETON	8	7	-	62	28	-	6	6	8	1	-
ASHBOURNE	3	4	-	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	-
BAKEWELL	3	2	-	19	1	-	1	-	3	1	-
BELPER	9	1	-	53	5	-	-	3	6	1	-
BOLSOVER	6	1	-	5	7	-	1	2	2	-	-
BUXTON (Boro')	16	3	-	52	9	-	1	-	4	1	-
CHESTERFIELD (Boro')	37	7	-	91	41	3	34	6	21	2	-
CLAY CROSS	2	2	-	14	13	-	3	7	-	1	-
DROMFIELD	4	1	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLOSSOP	15	12	-	16	13	-	-	2	-	-	-
HEANOR	9	11	-	32	49	3	4	7	15	3	-
ILKESTON	26	9	-	70	24	2	4	10	12	1	-
LONG EAFON	23	5	-	84	23	2	2	5	5	2	-
MATLOCK	16	4	-	11	6	3	15	5	1	2	-
NEW MILLS	5	4	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
RIPLEY	13	6	-	62	18	-	-	1	22	-	-
STAVELEY	11	2	-	31	19	-	-	10	7	-	-
SWADLINCOTE	6	6	-	43	5	-	3	7	7	-	-
WHALEY BRIDGE	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
WIRKSWORTH	1	5	-	4	2	-	1	2	1	-	-
URBAN DISTRICTS	216	96	-	663	271	14	80	76	117	15	-



TABLE V. (Contd.)

RURAL DISTRICTS	Tuberculosis		Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puero-peral Pyrexia	Corebro-spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophth. Neon.	Encoph. Letharg.
	Pulmonary	Other									
ASHBOURNE	3	4	-	16	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
BAKEWELL	16	13	-	36	5	4	2	3	10	2	-
BELPER	14	13	-	65	13	3	1	5	5	-	-
BLACKWELL	27	15	-	66	45	2	5	9	15	2	-
CHAPEL-on-lo-FIRTH	12	5	-	21	12	3	2	3	2	-	-
CHESTERFIELD	46	18	-	119	96	3	12	33	31	4	-
CLOWNE	13	10	-	48	57	-	2	6	7	-	-
REPTON	16	11	-	38	25	4	3	4	13	2	-
SHARDLOW	41	10	-	119	66	6	2	22	15	-	-
RURAL DISTRICTS	188	99	-	528	320	25	31	86	98	10	-
URBAN DISTRICTS	216	96	-	663	271	14	80	76	117	15	-
WHOLE COUNTY	404	195	-	1191	591	39	111	162	215	25	-







